amelioration of symptoms? The answers were general. I could not find Beckwith's syndrome when I had need to advise on its course. I could not find the Prader-Willi syndrome, a disorder I needed to learn more about. I then tried the Lesch-Nyhan syndrome. It was one of 64 syndromes listed from those of Albright and Asherman to Zieve and Zollinger-Ellison. The direct listing was under phosphoribosyl transferase and the section, including purine metabolism, was excellent. In general, and probably altogether rightly, when the mechanism of the disease is known the book is comprehensive on the subject.

I found no description of juvenile hypothyroidism presenting as a problem in severe short stature but with normal mentation, and I am dumbfounded by the statement, "many cretins with treatment may demonstrate normal and even increased intelligence." Later the intractable child incapable of learning is cited but I think the emphasis is awry.

I recently strongly supported a medical review board that refused to pay for aqueous adrenal cortical extract for treatment of "hypoglycemia" only to find myself undercut by the recommendations in this book that it be used for thyroid storm. The editor, Professor of Medicine at Yale, made no mention of this extract in his own section on the adrenal cortex, and I think the fact he let this go into the thyroid section gives eloquent testimony to how harried the Yale faculty was by the student riots.

This book is a bargain at its price of $38.00, well printed and illustrated, sometimes with color. It will best serve those who want to understand disease. From time to time it will be disappointing to those who want to know the details of management and its outcome.

W. P. VANDERLAAN, M.D.

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HERMS'S MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY—Sixth Edition—Maurice T. James, Ph.D., Professor of Entomology, Washington State University, Pullman; and Robert F. Harwood, Ph.D., Professor of Entomology and Chairman, Department of Entomology, Washington State University, Pullman. The Macmillan Company, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. (10022), 1969. 484 pages, $15.00.

This edition of an outstanding text in medical entomology comes with improved format and organization, much new material, and the inevitably higher price tag. Since the first edition in 1915, entitled *Medical and Veterinary Entomology,* the book has remained an outstanding English-language text. The present, sixth, edition has Herms's name added to the title and is a worthy effort by two Washington State University entomologists, M. T. James and R. F. Harwood, to encompass the flood of new information and to recognize growing public concern over methods used to control arthropod vectors. The improvement in the book's appearance results from larger page size and an uncrowded 2-column format, and better paper quality that permits excellent photo reproduction and smaller but still highly legible type.

The book has a better organized and fuller consideration of disease agents. Many of the newly discovered arboviruses are now included, grouped according to the arrangement of Casals. Chemotherapy for malaria and filariasis is added. Specific control methods for mosquitoes, flies, and other groups are now combined in a single chapter, with consideration of the principles of arthropod vector control. This permits the student to focus on the ecological problems tied to insect control and on possible alternatives to the use of lethal broad-spectrum chemical agents.

A new chapter adds long-needed information on epidemiological methods, and on environmental factors, which so strongly influence transmission of disease. But the consideration of zoonoses and the relationships between animal infection and outbreaks of human arthropod-borne disease still is weak. Some of the more detailed taxonomic material and tabulations of comparative morphology have been deleted but essential descriptive material has been retained. Greater knowledge of arthropod bloodsucking adaptations permits descriptions of sucking mouthparts of the various arthropods to be supplemented by a discussion of feeding mechanisms, reflecting Lavoipierre's elegant studies that distinguish between pool and capillary feeding.

A worthwhile addition, not so much for the factual value as for its probable stimulus to students to develop a broader biological outlook, is the discussion on the evolution of parasitism and of pathogen transfer. This chapter summarizes the authors' views on the probable evolution of blood and tissue feeding habits among arthropods. It suggests a possible sequence of ancient changes leading to blood and tissue feeding, then to the adaptation of infective agents within their arthropod hosts, and ultimately to the arthropod role as vectors of human disease.

This text applies to medicine largely at the levels of the student, the epidemiologist, and the public health specialist. I would also strongly recommend it, however, to physicians with an ecological viewpoint and to people concerned with problems of public health in developing areas.

DONALD HEYNEMAN, PH.D.

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TEXTBOOK OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE TECHNOLOGY—Paul J. Early, B.S., Physicist, Nuclear Medicine Institute, Cleveland, Ohio; Muhammad Abdel Razzak, M.B.B.Ch., D.M., M.D., Assistant Professor, Medical Unit and Division of Nuclear Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University, Cairo, U.A.R.; and D. Bruce Sodee, M.D., F.A.C.P., Associate Professor of Radiology (Nuclear Medicine), George Washington University, Washington, D.C.; Director, Nuclear Medicine Institute, Cleveland, Ohio. The C. V. Mosby Company, 3207 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. (63103), 1969. 378 pages, with 241 illustrations, $15.50.

In this new and quite substantial textbook, the authors have attempted to fill a very definite gap in current texts on Nuclear Medicine. Because of its relative youth, the field of Nuclear Medicine is still seeking to establish its own set of fundamental yet comprehensive textbooks. The technologists in particular have lacked the appropriate book, which should be basic in its educational approach yet complete in its outline of the technical aspects of all radioisotope procedures. The present text attempts to fill this gap, a gap which has resulted from the complete absence of technological training programs in Nuclear Medicine until just recently, having arisen primarily from obvious need in one of the existing training programs, but it too has fallen short of the optimum in its presentation of clinical radioisotope procedures.

The book is divided into two sections. The first half is an extensive review of basic concepts in physics, radiation detection (both in principles and in specific counting and imaging devices), mathematics and statistics of various radioisotopic techniques, and some basic principles of radiobiology and radiation protection. This is by far the more effective half of the textbook, developing from the very basics all principles in the areas described which would be important to a technologist for a complete understanding of the tools with which he works. Practically no significant area of background in physics nor instrumentation is overlooked, yet each area is developed only to a stage of practical utility without a plethora of complex mathematical equations and physical concepts. It is the best basic background currently available to a tech-